

## GLOSSARY

## ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND DEFINITIONS

**A2C2** Army airspace command and control

**AAD** admission and disposition

**ABCA** American, British, Canadian, and Australian

**ACO** airspace control order

**ACP** airspace control plan

**ACM** airspace control measures

**ACUS** area common-user system

**ADC** area damage control

**admin** administration

**ADP** automatic data processing

**ADSO** assistant division signal officer

**AG** Adjutant General

**AM** amplitude modulated

**AMEDD** Army Medical Department

**AMEDDC&S** Army Medical Department Center and School

**AM-IHFR** amplitude modulated—improved high-frequency radio

**AMRT** amplitude modulated receiver transmitter

**AO** area of operations

**AOC** area of concentration

**AR** Army regulation

**Armed Services Whole Blood Processing Laboratories** Tri-Service operated facilities located at USAF airheads in CONUS that receive blood from CONUS-based blood donor centers. Its functions include replacing blood from the blood donor centers, storing blood, and distributing blood to Blood Transshipment Centers located in the communications zone.

**assign** To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent and/or where such organization controls, administers, and provides logistical support to units or personnel for the primary function, or greater portion of the functions, of the unit or personnel.

**asst** assist/assistant

**ASWBPL** See Armed Services Whole Blood Processing Laboratories.

**ATACS** Army Tactical Communication System

**ATCCS** Army Tactical Command and Control System

**ATCCS-CHS** Army Tactical Command and Control System—Common Hardware/Software

**ATF** aviation task force

**atch** See attach.

**attach(ed)** The temporary placement of units or personnel in an organization. Subject to limitations imposed by the attachment order, the commander of the formation, unit, or organization receiving the attachment will exercise the same degree of command and control

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thereover as he does over units and persons organic to his command. However, the responsibility for transfer and promotion of personnel will normally be retained by the parent formation, unit, or organization.

**augmentation** The addition of specialized personnel and/or equipment to a unit.

**authorized stockage list** A list of items from *all* classes of supply authorized to be stocked at a specific echelon of supply.

**AVIM** aviation intermediate maintenance

**avn** aviation

**AXP** ambulance exchange point

**BAS** battalion aid station

**basic load** For other than ammunition, basic loads are supplies kept by using units in combat. The quantity of each item of supply in a basic load is related to the number of days in combat the unit may be sustained without resupply.

**bde** brigade

**BF** battle fatigue

**biological agent** A microorganism that causes diseases in man, plants, and animals, or causes the deterioration of materiel.

**BLDREP** blood report

**Blood Transshipment Center** A United States Air Force operated facility located in the communications zone that receives blood from CONUS-based Armed Services Whole Blood Processing Laboratories. Its functions include inspecting, re-icing, storing, and issuing blood to blood supply units, medical treatment facilities, and medical treatment elements.

**bn** battalion

**boundary** A control measure normally drawn along identifiable terrain features and used to delineate areas of tactical responsibility for subordinate units. Within their boundaries, units may maneuver within the overall plan without close coordination with neighboring units unless otherwise restricted. Direct fire may be placed across boundaries on clearly identified enemy targets without prior coordination, provided friendly forces are not endangered. Indirect fire also may be used after prior coordination.

- *Lateral boundaries* are used to control combat operations of adjacent units.
- *Rear boundaries* are established to facilitate command and control.

**br** branch

**brigade support area** A designated area in which combat service support elements from the division support command and the corps support command provide logistic support to a brigade. The brigade support area normally is located 20 to 25 kilometers behind the forward edge of the battle area.

**BSA** See brigade support area.

**BTC** See Blood Transshipment Center.

**built-up area** A concentration of structures, facilities, and population.

**C/ch** chief

**C2** See command and control.

**camouflage** The use of concealment and disguise to minimize detection or identification of troops, weapons, equipment, and installations.

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It includes taking advantage of the immediate environment as well as using natural and artificial materials.

**casualty** Any person who is lost to his organization by reason of having been declared dead, wounded, injured, diseased, interned, captured, retained, missing in action, beleaguered, besieged, or detained.

**cbt** combat

**CDR** commander

**CH** chaplain

**chain of command** The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised.

**chemical agent** A chemical substance intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate man through its physiological effects. Excluded are riot control agents, herbicides, smoke, and flame.

**CHL** combat health logistics

**CHS** See combat health support.

**cl** class

**cmd** command

**co/CO** company/commanding officer

**collecting point (health services)** A specific location where casualties are assembled to be transported and/or medically evacuated to a medical treatment facility; for example, a company aid post.

**combat health support** All support services performed, provided, or arranged by the Army Medical Department to promote, improve,

conserve, or restore the mental and/or physical well-being of personnel in the Army and, as directed, in other services, agencies, and organizations. These services include, but are not limited to, the management of health service resources such as manpower, monies, and facilities; preventive and curative health measures; the health service doctrine; evacuation of the sick (physically and mentally), injured, and wounded; selection of the medically fit and disposition of the medically unfit; medical supply, equipment, and maintenance thereof; and medical, dental, veterinary, laboratory, optometric, and medical food services.

**combat intelligence** That knowledge of the enemy, weather, and geographical features required by a commander in planning and conducting combat operations. It is derived from the analysis of information on the enemy's capabilities, intentions, and vulnerabilities and the environment.

**combat maneuver forces** Those forces which use fire and movement to engage the enemy with direct fire weapon systems, as distinguished from those forces which engage the enemy with indirect fires or otherwise provide combat support. These elements are primarily infantry, armor, cavalry (air and armored), and aviation.

**combat medic** A medical specialist trained in emergency medical treatment procedures and assigned or attached in support of a combat or combat support unit.

**combat service support** The essential capabilities, functions, activities, and tasks necessary to sustain all elements of operating forces in theaters at all levels of war. Within the national and theater logistic systems, it includes but is not limited to that support rendered by service forces in ensuring the aspects of supply, maintenance, transportation, health

services, and other services required by aviation and ground combat troops to permit those units to accomplish their mission in combat. Combat service support encompasses those activities at all levels of war that produce sustainment of all operating forces on the battlefield. It includes the functional areas of supply, transportation, maintenance, combat health support, personnel support, and field services. Also, besides supporting an "operating force" that may be joint, multinational, and/or interagency in nature, Army CSS may involve providing support to civilians, such as refugees, disaster victims, or members of other agencies.

**combat support** Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements. May include artillery, air defense, aviation (less air cavalry and attack helicopter), engineer, military police, signal, and electronic warfare.

**combat trains** The portion of unit trains that provides the combat service support required for immediate response to the needs of forward tactical elements. At company level, medical, recovery, and maintenance elements normally constitute the combat trains. At battalion, the combat trains normally consist of ammunition and petroleum, oils and lubricants vehicles, maintenance/recovery vehicles and crews, and the battalion aid station.

**comm** communication

**command and control** The exercise of command that is the process through which the activities of military forces are directed, coordinated, and controlled to accomplish the mission. This process encompasses the personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures necessary to gather and analyze information, to plan for what is to be done, and to supervise the execution of operations.

**command group** A small party that accompanies the commander when he departs the command post to be present at a critical action. The party is organized and equipped to suit the commander and normally provides local security and other personal assistance for the commander as he requires.

**command post** The principal facility employed by the commander to command and control combat operations. A command post consists of those coordinating and special staff activities and representatives from supporting Army elements and other services that may be necessary to carry out operations. Corps and division headquarters are particularly adaptable to organization by echelon into a tactical command post, a main command post, and a rear command post.

**commander's estimate** The procedure whereby a commander decides how best to accomplish the assigned mission. It is a thorough consideration of the mission, enemy, terrain, troops, and time available, and other relevant factors. The commander's estimate is based on personal knowledge of the situation and on staff estimates.

**commander's intent** Commander's vision of the battle—how he expects to fight and what he expects to accomplish.

**communications security** The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from the possession and study of telecommunications, or to mislead unauthorized persons in their interpretation of the results of such possession and study. Includes cryptosecurity, transmission security, emission security, and physical security of communications security materials and information.

**communications zone** That rear area of the theater of operations, behind but contiguous to the combat zone, that contains the lines of communication, establishments for supply and evacuation, and other agencies required for the immediate support and maintenance of the field forces.

**concealment** The protection from observation.

**concept of operations** A graphic, verbal, or written statement in broad outline that gives an overall picture of a commander's assumptions or intent in regard to an operation or series of operations; includes at a minimum the scheme of maneuver and the fire support plan. The concept of operations is embodied in campaign plans and operation plans particularly when the plans cover a series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It is described in sufficient detail for the staff and subordinate commanders to understand what they are to do and how to fight the battle without further instructions.

**CONUS** continental United States

**CP** See command post.

**CSC** combat stress control

**CSH** combat support hospital

**CSM** Command Sergeant Major

**CSS** See combat service support.

**DA** Department of the Army

**DD** Department of Defense

**DDL** Daily Disposition Log

**direct support** (1) A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing

it to answer directly the supported force's request for assistance. (2) In the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the support provided by a unit or formation not attached to, nor under command of, the supported unit or formation, but required to give priority to the support required by that unit or formation.

**DISCOM** division support command

**disp** disposition

**displace** To leave one position and take another. Forces may be displaced laterally to concentrate combat power in threatened areas.

**div** division

**division support area** An area normally located in the division rear positioned near air landing facilities and along the main supply route.

**DMHS** division mental health section

**DMMC** division materiel management center

**DMMO** division materiel management office(r)

**DMOC** division medical operations center

**DMSO** division medical supply office

**DNBI** disease and nonbattle injury

**DOD** Department of Defense

**DS** See direct support.

**DSA** See division support area.

**DTG** date-time group

**DTO** division transportation officer

**Echelon I (Level I)** Unit level—The first medical care a soldier receives is provided at this level. This care includes immediate lifesaving measures, advanced trauma management, disease prevention, combat stress control prevention, casualty collection, and evacuation from supported unit to supporting medical treatment. Echelon I elements are located throughout the combat and communications zones. These elements include the combat lifesaver, combat medic, and battalion aid station. Some or all of these elements are found in maneuver, combat support, and combat service support units. When Echelon I is not present in a unit, this support is provided to that unit by Echelon II medical units.

**Echelon II (Level II)** Duplicates Echelon I and expands services available by adding dental, laboratory, x-ray, and patient holding capabilities. Emergency care, advanced trauma management, including beginning resuscitation procedures, is continued. (No general anesthesia is available.) If necessary, additional emergency measures are instituted; however, they do not go beyond the measures dictated by the immediate needs. Echelon II units are located in the combat zone-brigade support area, corps support area, and communications zone. Echelon II medical support may be provided by a clearing station, forward support medical company, main support medical company, forward support battalion medical company, main support battalion medical company, corps area medical companies, area support medical company (Medical Force 2000), and communications zone medical companies.

**Echelon III (Level III)** This echelon of support expands the support provided at Echelon II (division level). Casualties who are unable to tolerate and survive movement over long distances will receive surgical care in hospitals as close to the division rear boundary as the tactical situation will allow. This may be

provided within the division area under certain operational conditions. Echelon III characterizes the care that is provided by units such as the mobile army surgical hospital, the combat support hospital, and the evacuation hospital. Operational conditions may require Echelon III units to locate in offshore support facilities, third country support bases, or in the communications zone.

**Echelon IV (Level IV)** This echelon of care is provided in a general hospital and in other communications zone-level facilities which are staffed and equipped for general and specialized medical and surgical treatment. This echelon of care provides further treatment to stabilize those patients requiring evacuation to the CONUS. This echelon also provides area combat health support to soldiers within the communications zone.

**echelon of care** A North Atlantic Treaty Organization term which can be used interchangeably with the term *level of care*.

**echeloned displacement** Movement of a unit from one position to another without discontinuing performance of its primary function. Normally, the unit divides into two functional elements (base and advance); and, while the base continues to operate, the advance element displaces a new site where, after it becomes operational, it is joined by the base element.

**echelonment** Arrangement of personnel and equipment into assault, combat follow-up, and rear components or groups.

**emergency medical treatment** The immediate application of medical procedures to the wounded, injured, or sick by specially trained medical personnel.

**EPW** enemy prisoner of war

**essential elements of friendly information** The critical aspects of a friendly operation that, if known by the enemy, would subsequently compromise, lead to failure, or limit success of the operation and, therefore, must be protected from enemy detection.

**evac** See evacuation.

**evacuation** (1) A combat service support function which involves the movement of recovered materiel from a main supply route, maintenance collecting point, and maintenance activity to higher levels of maintenance. (2) The process of moving any person who is wounded, injured, or ill to and/or between medical treatment facilities.

**evacuation policy** A command decision indicating the length in days of the maximum period of noneffectiveness that patients may be held within the command for treatment. Patients who, in the opinion of an officiating medical officer, cannot be returned to duty status within the period prescribed are evacuated by the first available means, provided the travel involved will not aggravate their disabilities.

**FARPs** forward area rearm/refueling points

**FAX** facsimile

**FM** field manual/frequency modulated

**FMC** US Field Medical Card

**FM-VHF** frequency modulated-very high frequency

**forward edge of the battle area** The forward limit of the main battle area.

**forward line of own troops** A line that indicates the most forward positions of friendly forces in any kind of military operation at a specific

time. The forward line of own troops may be at, beyond, and short of the forward edge of the battle area, depicting the nonlinear battle-field.

**fragmentary order** An abbreviated form of an operation order used to make changes in mission to units and to inform them of changes in the tactical situation.

**FSB** forward support battalion

**FSMC** forward support medical company

**G1** Assistant Chief of Staff (Personnel)

**G2** Assistant Chief of Staff (Intelligence)

**G3** Assistant Chief of Staff (Operations and Plans)

**G4** Assistant Chief of Staff (Logistics)

**G5** Assistant Chief of Staff (Civil Affairs)

**general support** Support that is given to the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof.

**genr** generator

**GRC** ground radio communication

**GS** See general support.

**GSE** ground support equipment

**HF** high frequency

**HHC** headquarters and headquarters company

**hlth** health

**HQ** headquarters

**HSMO** health service materiel officer

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**HSSO** health service support officer

**IHFR** improved high-frequency radio

**information requirements** Those items of information regarding the enemy and his environment which need to be collected and processed in order to meet the intelligence requirements of a commander.

**intel** See intelligence.

**intelligence** The product resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, integration, and interpretation of all available information concerning an enemy force, foreign nations, or areas of operations, and which is immediately or potentially significant to military planning and operations.

**intelligence preparation of the battlefield** A systematic approach to analyzing the enemy, weather, and terrain in a specific geographic area. It integrates enemy doctrine with the weather and terrain as they relate to the mission and the specific battlefield environment. This is done to determine and evaluate enemy capabilities, vulnerabilities, and probable courses of action.

**IV** intravenous

**kHz** kilohertz

**KP** kitchen police

**kw** kilowatt

**LAN** local area network

**lines of communication** All the routes (land, water, and air) that connect an operating military force with one or more bases of operations and along which supplies and military forces move.

**LOC** See lines of communication.

**local security** Those security elements established in the proximity of a unit to prevent surprise by the enemy.

**log** See logistics.

**logistics** The planning and carrying out of the movement and the maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, those aspects of military operations which deal with— (1) design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, maintenance, and distribution of material; (2) movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel; (3) acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; and (4) acquisition or furnishing of services.

**LTOE** living table(s) of organization and equipment

**MACOM** major Army command

**main battle area** That portion of the battlefield extending rearward from the forward edge of the battle area and in which the decisive battle is fought to defeat the enemy attack. Designation of the main battle area includes the use of lateral and rear boundaries. For any particular command, this area extends from the forward edge of the battle area to the rear boundaries of those units comprising its main defensive forces.

**maint** maintainer/maintenance

**MASH** mobile army surgical hospital

**mat** materiel

**MCC** movement control center

**MCO** movement control office(r)

## Glossary-8

**med** medical

**medical equipment set** A chest containing medical instruments and supplies designed for specific table of organization and equipment units or missions.

**medical intelligence** A functional area of technical intelligence resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of foreign medical, biotechnological, and environmental information.

**medical treatment facility** Any facility established for the purpose of providing medical treatment. This includes aid stations, clearing stations, dispensaries, clinics, and hospitals.

**MEDLOG** medical logistics

**MEDMNT** medical maintenance

**MEDSTEP** Medical Standby Equipment Program

**MEDSUP** medical supply

**MES** See medical equipment set.

**METT-T** mission, enemy, terrain, troops, and time available

**mgt** management

**MMMB** medical materiel management branch

**MOOTW** military operations other than war

**MOS** military occupational specialty

**MPL** mandatory parts lists

**MRO** medical regulating office(r)

**MSB** main support battalion

**MSE** mobile subscriber equipment

**MSMC** main support medical company

**MSR** main supply route

**MSRT** mobile subscriber radiotelephone terminal

**MTF** See medical treatment facility.

**MTOE** modified table(s) of organization and equipment

**NATO** North Atlantic Treaty Organization

**NBC** nuclear, biological, and chemical

**NC** node center/no change

**NCO** noncommissioned officer

**NLT** not later than

**NP** neuropsychiatric

**NRTD** nonreturn to duty

**ofc** office

**off** officer

**OP** operator

**OPCOM** See operational command

**OPCON** See operational control.

**operational command** The authority granted to a commander to assign missions or tasks to subordinate commanders, to deploy units, to reassign forces, and to retain or delegate operational and/or tactical control as may be deemed necessary. It does not of itself include responsibility for administration or logistics. May also be used to denote the forces assigned

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to a commander. DOD: The term is synonymous with operational control and is uniquely applied to the operational control exercised by the commanders of unified and specified commands over assigned forces in accordance with the National Security Act of 1947, as amended and revised (Title 10, United States Code 124).

**operational control** The authority delegated to a commander to direct forces assigned so that the commander may accomplish specific missions or tasks that are usually limited by function, time, or location; to deploy units concerned; and to retain or assign tactical control of those units. It does not of itself include administrative or logistic control. In the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, it does not include authority to assign separate employment of components of the units concerned.

**operation annexes** Those amplifying instructions which are too voluminous or technical to be included in the body of the plan or order.

**operation map** A map showing the location and strength of friendly forces involved in an operation. It may indicate predicted movement and location of enemy forces.

**operation order** A directive issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for effecting the coordinated execution of an operation; includes tactical movement orders.

**operation overlay** Overlay showing the location, size, and scheme of maneuver/fires of friendly forces involved in an operation. As an exception, it may indicate predicted movements and locations of enemy forces.

**operation plan** A plan for a military operation. It covers a single operation or series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It implements

operations derived from the campaign plan. When the time and/or conditions under which the plan is to be placed in effect occur, the plan becomes an operation order.

**OPLAN** See operation plan.

**OPORD** See operation order.

**ops** operations

**PAD** patient administration and disposition

**PSD** personnel service detachment

**PE&MR** Patient Evacuation and Mortality Report

**PLL** prescribed load list

**plt** platoon

**PMCS** preventive maintenance checks and services

**pnt** patient

**POL** petroleum, oils and lubricants

**PSR** Patient Summary Report

**PVNTMED** preventive medicine

**QSTAG** Quadripartite Standardization Agreement

**reconstitution** The total process of keeping the force supplied with various supply classes, services, and replacement personnel and equipment required to maintain the desired level of combat effectiveness and of restoring units that are not combat effective to the desired level of combat effectiveness through the replacement of critical equipment and personnel. Reconstitution encompasses unit regeneration and sustaining support.

## Glossary-10

<b>rept</b> report	<b>sup</b> supply
<b>ROZ</b> restricted operations zones	<b>supv</b> supervisor
<b>rpts</b> reports	<b>surg</b> surgeon/surgical
<b>RTD</b> return to duty	<b>svc</b> service
<b>S1</b> Adjutant (US Army)	<b>TACCS</b> Tactical Army Combat Service Support (CSS) Computer System
<b>S2</b> Intelligence Officer (US Army)	<b>TAMMIS</b> Theater Army Medical Management Information System
<b>S3</b> Operations and Training Officer (US Army)	<b>TB</b> technical bulletin
<b>S4</b> Supply Officer (US Army)	<b>tech</b> technician
<b>SAAFRs</b> standard Army aircraft flight routes	<b>technical control</b> The specialized professional guidance and direction exercised by an authority in technical matters.
<b>SB</b> supply bulletin	<b>theater of operations</b> That portion of an area of conflict necessary for the conduct of military operations, either offensive or defensive, to include administration and logistical support.
<b>sec</b> section	<b>TM</b> technical manual/team
<b>SGT</b> sergeant	<b>TMDE</b> test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment
<b>SICP</b> standard integrated command post	<b>TOC</b> tactical operations center
<b>SINCGARS</b> single-channel ground and airborne radio system	<b>TOE</b> table(s) of organization and equipment
<b>SOI</b> signal operation instructions	<b>TSOP</b> tactical standing operating procedure
<b>SOP</b> standing operating procedures	<b>ULC</b> unit-level computer
<b>SPC/spec</b> specialist	<b>US</b> United States
<b>Spt</b> support	<b>USAF</b> United States Air Force
<b>Sr</b> senior	<b>veh</b> vehicle
<b>STANAG</b> See Standardization Agreement.	
<b>Standardization Agreement</b> The record of an agreement among several nations to adopt like or similar military equipment; ammunition; supplies and stores; and operation, administrative, and logistics procedures.	

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**VHF** very high frequency

give subordinates time to make necessary plans and preparations.

**warning order** A preliminary notice of an action or order that is to follow. Usually issued as a brief oral or written message, it is designed to

**WX** weather

**XO** executive officer